

RUSSIA'S GREAT NAVAL PROJECTS

**Proposes to Build Twenty-Five
Big Battleships and Cruisers
and Twenty-Four of
Smaller Class.**

COMMITTEE MAKES REPORT.

**Declares That Baltic Yards Are
Capable of Completing the
Entire Programme in Ten
Years—News From
the Front.**

LISEVITCH ANNOUNCES TOTAL LOSS OF MUKDEN 107,000.

Harbin, April 5.—Complete returns received at headquarters give the total Russian losses in killed, wounded and prisoners at the battle of Mukden as 107,000. The wounded are being taken away from here over the Siberian Railway as rapidly as possible in order to free the hospitals preparatory to a renewal of the fighting.

By General Lishevitch's order the bands play daily at all the Russian positions.

St. Petersburg, April 5, 11:25 p. m.—The committee appointed to investigate the capacity of the Russian shipbuilding industry for carrying out Russia's new naval programme has reported, showing that the present Baltic yards and machinery shops, expanded to their full capacity, could deliver in three years eight of the twenty-five big battleships and cruisers and eight of the twenty-four smaller cruisers contemplated.

Given five years, fourteen big ships and seventeen small craft could be completed, while the whole programme can easily be executed under ten years if the haste is not so urgent.

been officially published, but it is reported that it consists of ten battleships, fifteen 15,000-ton armored cruisers of the type, twelve twelve-gun cruisers of the Bagay type, two large cruisers of 5,000 to 6,000 tons, exclusive of torpedo boats, destroyers, submarine and marine ships.

The Russian works are capable of supplying armor for only two and one-half ships yearly, and the committee has not considered armament.

OVERLAPPING DISASTER
IS MANAGED

Russian newspaper correspondents in Manchuria, having received papers containing accounts of the battle of Mukden, are writing protests against its consideration as an "overwhelming disaster and unprecedented defeat and destruction of the Manchurian army."

The correspondents admit the loss of many stores and attribute defeat to the successful strategy, numerical superiority and exact knowledge of Russian numbers and positions which enabled the Japanese to work out their turning movements. One correspondent declares that the extreme mobility of the Japanese made it necessary to have a whole army in reserve, but that this had already been to the fighting line eastward, when the real stroke developed. In this correspondent's opinion General Kuropatkin should have commenced his retreat at

JAPS REPORT SUCCESS IN MINOR ENGAGEMENTS NORTH OF CHANGTUFU.

"A part of our Changtzu force drove the Russians out of Teulushu, two miles north of Changtzu and also out of Sum-lenchen, nine miles west of Teulushu, and occupied both places on April 2.

"After driving the enemy from the neighborhood of Soumatsu, six miles southeast of Teulushu, our force reached the vicinity of Bantashou, on April 4, at noon, when they were fired on fiercely by about 300 Russian cavalry retreating north along the railway.

"Our force dispersed them."

**GERMANY BELIEVES CZAR
WILL GIVE IN TO PEACE
PRESSURE THIS MONTH.**

Berlin, April 5.—Peace at an early date is regarded as probable by the German Em-

The Russian Emperor, it is true, has not yet decided for peace, but the Grand

His Majesty is described in the gossip that goes about here as standing alone irresolutely. The considerations that still delay his decision are personal ones, he feeling that his reign is a failure if Russia does not win the war, and that his

Much good will and sympathy are felt for the Russian Emperor in higher official life here, but it is regarded as a certainty

In the meantime the prospect of peace and the ineptitude of the Emperor weakened the military administration and delayed the execution of plans for fresh armies and the gathering of new supplies.
